Mr Peleg Peckham

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1792. [No. 1578]

NEWPORT: (Rhode Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. WILBERFORCE's SPEECH *in the British House of Commons on the 3d of April.* [*Concluded from our last*]

MR. Wilberforce adverted now to the treatment of the Negroes in the Middle passage—and here, in this stage of slavery, the cruelty of those who were concerned in the trade was not in the smallest degree abated—An instance of this cruelty he begged leave to adduce to the attention of the House.—One of the Captains of the six ships (*being loudly requested to name him he replied that his name was Capt Kimber*) on whose conduct he had before animadverted, had a young negro girl on board his ship, about fifteen years of age. Being in a [illegible] situation, which the influence of modesty made her wish to conceal, she [illegible] forward—Captain Kimber, seizing her by the arm, caused her two hands to be tied together, and ordered her to be severely beat. He next tied her up by the legs, and beat her himself in the same cruel manner. He then suspended her by one leg, in which situation she remained for some time. The poor girl weakened by correction, and under the influence of extreme modesty, fell into convulsions, in which state she remained three days, and then died. This was a tale that required no comment—and which, to excite universal abhorrence, needed but to be related. Nor was the behaviour of Captain Kimber to his sailors more humane; out of the total number of men taken on the voyage, only six returned to England. Having thus fully stated the nature of the trade itself, and the consequences that attended it, he adverted to the defence that had been offered by those who had been concerned in it. And indeed it was a curious circumstance that these persons attempted to shelter themselves under the shield of Humanity. Waving, however, for a moment, the discussion of this argument, he begged the House to recollect that he never had opposed the trade chiefly on the principle of cruelty. His first cause of opposition was that it was unjust. Religion taught him mercy, but religion taught him, first to obey the dictates of justice, whoever did not pursue this mode of conduct injured the cause which it might be his wish to support.—On pretended principles of humanity Mahomet led his armies to the field to convert others to his faith. On the same principles was the inquisition established. The dictates of justice had been in those instances forgotten; but was it in the present case? No—Justice called aloud upon the House to abolish the trade—The trade? Ill applied, indeed, was the appellation. Not a trade were the House desired to put an end to, but to express their abhorrence of rapine, devastation, desolation and murder.

Another defence which had been set up was, that the domestic situation of the Africans was not adapted to the purposes of happiness.—The assertion was false, fortunately he was in possession of sufficient evidence to prove that it was so. A Dutch Governor of one of the forts in Africa has represented the Negroes of Africa, of Congo, and other places, to be employed in cultivation of rice and corn, and in fishing.—That their villages were numerous, and their manner of living harmonious peaceable and contented. Another author has represented other inhabitants of Africa as contaminated by their connexion with European Nations, by which they were employed in traversing the country, seeking whom they might devour, that is, what helpless natives they could seize for the purpose of consigning them to slavery. A third defence of the Slave Trade was that those who were purchased would, if they were not purchased, be made sacrifices. On the existence of this circumstance a Captain Wilson had been induced to enter into the trade, but on minute inquiry it had been found that those sacrifices on which Capt. Wilson proceeded had not the smallest analogy to sacrifices, and that in fact no such custom had any existence. Another argument on which the abolition had been opposed was, that if Great Britain relinquished the trade, other nations would carry it on with additional benefit.—This argument had in a former debate received such a complete answer from Mr. Fox, that he should only observe, that he had every reason to believe that other nations would follow the example of Great-Britain.—There were persons who were disposed to allow that the trade was cruel and unjust, but at the same time they opposed the abolition of it, because they maintained it to be inconsistent with the political interests of the country.—This was a kind of argument of which he begged leave to express his utmost abhorrence.—For, applying it to private life, how would such an excuse be admitted from any one, that forsooth, he would forsake such and such improper pursuits, if such a dereliction of them were not inconsistent with his interests?——Having thus, he flattered himself, sufficiently shewn the necessity of an abolition, he contended that the present was the proper period. Now, while Great-Britain was enjoying such happiness her sons should recollect how small a portion of what they enjoyed would alter their situation, and make it comfortable and happy.

In the progress of this discussion, it had afforded him infinite pleasure that several who on other occasions maintained different opinions, on this subject were unanimous. On other political questions the lowest atmosphere was disturbed by storms, and agitated by convulsions. On this discussion, however, they soared into a pure region.

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Pierces the clouds and midway leaves the storm,
Tho' round its base some [illegible] clouds may spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Mr. Wilberforce now adverted to the settlement at Sierra Leone; on this circumstance he begged leave to congratulate the country. [illegible] planted, even on Africa, a spirit of liberty, and even on [illegible] possession of one spot was obtained where slavery dared not [illegible] —but it had been said that the trade should not be abolished, because the negroes having no feeling, and did not know that they were [illegible]—As if would intention were the case!—But it was not—They possessed feelings as exquisite as the inhabitants of this country; nay, though [illegible] more exquisite. It might be said, that it was Great Britain who betrayed a want of feeling in thus [illegible] to do not only an act of humanity, but an act of justice. Anticipating, that even if he should be disappointed in his present attempt he would not recede from the discussion of an abolition of the slave trade [illegible] [illegible] declaring, that he [illegible] intended to [illegible] in a [illegible] degree [illegible] [illegible] half year. [illegible] he was induced to adopt in order to meet the wishes of [illegible] who conceived that some time [illegible] before a total abolition ought to take place. At the same time he thought it necessary to declare, that his own opinion, with respect to an immediate abolition, was not in the smallest degree changed. The motions he should make were,

1st. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the slave trade carried on by this country ought to be abolished.—And the

2d was, That the Chairman should move for leave to bring in a bill to procure an abolition of it.

The COLLECTION, No. IV.

THERE is a peculiar phrase which the generality of people use, as a description of what would enable them to be happy, that is, to have the necessaries of life. If we examine this expression, of the necessaries of life, how plain it seems, yet how undetermined is its meaning, few affixing the same ideas to the sound of the words. The ancient philosophers restrained this phrase within a narrow compass, and meant only by it to have coarse victuals and a plain garb. What was sufficient to support life, they thought was alone necessary to it. Diogenes particularly comprized all his necessities in a scrip to hold his meat, and a bowl to drink out of; yet even here he found a superfluity; for seeing a boy one day conveying his sucking up water out of the hollow of his hand, he with great indignation threw away his bowl as an unnecessary burthen. Nature requires but a few necessaries; it would be prudent therefore not to raise imaginary wants. If we view the follies of those more affluent than ourselves, we should make them objects moderate our ambitious desires; which instead of being necessary to content us are [illegible] with disquietude. We should change the prospect, and then we should immediately behold thousands of unhappy fellow creatures, among whom the necessaries of life are truly wanting. The moderation of our desires can alone give an idea of what is necessary or superfluous; and he is more rich whose wishes are bounded by his fortune, than he who possessing empires has desires for something more;

For that same something still unenjoy'd,
Corrodes and leavens all the rest.

Of all wishes as to fortune, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," [illegible] is the best calculated for true happiness.

Shall he alone whom rational we call,
Be pleas'd with nothing if not bless'd with all?

WARSAW, April 4.

PREPARATIONS are making for celebrating the first anniversary of the happy revolution, on the 3d of May next, with the greatest solemnity; and there will not only be a camp formed at the time near Warsaw, of 30,000 men, under Prince Louis, of Wirtemberg, or Prince Poniatowsky, the King's Nephew, but an event, as extraordinary, as it will be remarkable, will, it is reported, take place on that day. What this is we do not presume to predict.

LONDON, April 23.

The French government, with admirable vigilance, for the public interest, are endeavouring to ascertain the number of their subjects residing in foreign countries, their quality, their losses by the revolution, and their present property. A gentleman, commissioned to make these inquiries in England arrived in town on Wednesday night, from Paris.

May 3 Orders have been actually sent from Paris for a body of troops to march to Dunkirk immediately and to be reinforced by about 40,0 men in garrison there. The situation of Dunkirk is so near, as to be not more than six hours quick march to Ostend, which is very weakly garrisoned, and could not resist any regular attack from a large body of forces. The orders given have been so peremptory to make the greatest dispatch, that we may expect to hear every day of the French troops being before that place. The policy of this attack is evident, and could not be better conceived. The French, by taking Ostend, will destroy the nest of privateers which are fitting out there with the greatest alacrity, and must injure French trade very materially.

Translated from La Chronique de Paris, a periodical publication, under the direction of fourteen gentlemen, of the first reputation in Paris, and among them M. Condorcet.

Relative situation of the Belligerent Powers.

GOOD citizens, who make up a respectable majority of the nation, appear at this time to entertain no fears from the impending invasion of the armies of Austria and Prussia. What strengthens them in their opinion, is, that the greater the number of our officers that desert, the more our public resources encrease, and money becomes more plenty.

But many heads of families, many young, timorous, yet, patriotic women, look upon the emigrants, even without foreign aid, spurred on by ambition, ready to fall upon France, and already before Paris. Upon the best calculation, our timid merchants suppose them to amount to thirty thousand men.

I have thought it might be useful to place before them, a comparative account of the armies of interior and exterior France, founded on information received from the frontiers and Coblentz.

Knights of the Holy Ghost.

Interior France. None.
Exterior France. Forty.

Field Officers.

Interior France. One hundred and fifty.
Exterior France. Five hundred and fifty nine.

Infantry.

Interior France. Four hundred battalions, upon the war establishment.

Exterior France. One battalion and a half on the peace establishment.

Cavalry.

Interior France. Two hundred and twenty battalions.

Exterior France. The Life Guards, the company of Auvergne, and six hundred naval officers on horseback.

Artillery.

Interior France. Ten thousand men, two battering trains of Artillery, three field equipages, eight thousand horse.

Exterior France. Two pieces of three inch bore, bought of the Countess of Beckenburgh. Moreover, the artillery of His Highness My Lord Cardinal of Rohan, consisting of three pieces of three and a half inches bore. No horse. The whole artillery is conveyed and managed by Noblemen.

Provisions.

Internal France. 500,000 bags of grain, enough to serve 250,000 men for one year. Forage for 60,000 horses for six months; and 9,000 horses for the transportation of provisions.

Exterior France. Daily bread.

Camp Equipage.

Interior France. Tents, &c. for 250 000 men.
Exterior France, The canopy of Heaven.

Finances.

Interior France. 2 300,000,000 in national domains, and 10 000,000 in specie in the public treasury.

External France. The credit of the Empress of Russia; present from the Swedish Diet; contingent of the King of Sardinia; pious legacy of Leopold; alms of the King of Spain; savings of the Cardinal of Rohan.

From this statement, until the armies are in sight of each other, we may do business, and sleep in perfect security in Paris.

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MR. Wilberforce adverted now to the treatment of the Negroes in the Middle paſſage—and here, in this ſtage of ſlavery, the cruelty of thoſe who were concerned in the trade was not in the ſmalleſt degree abated —An inſtance of this cruelty he begged leave to adduce to the attention of the Houſe.—One of the Captains of the ſix ſhips (*being loudly requeſted to name him he replied that his name was Capt. Kimber*) on whoſe conduct he had before animadverted, had a young negro girl on board his ſhip, about fifteen years of age. Being in a ſituation, which the influence of modeſty made her wiſh to conceal, ſhe leant forward—Captain Kimber, ſeizing her by the arm, cauſed her two hands to be tied together, and ordered her to be ſeverely beat. He next tied her up by the legs, and beat her himſelf in the ſame cruel manner. He then ſuſpended her by one leg, in which ſituation ſhe remained for ſome time. The poor girl weakened by correction, and under the influence of extreme modeſty, fell into convulſions, in which ſtate ſhe remained three days, and then died. This was a tale that required to comment—and which, to excite univerſal abhorrence, needed but to be related. Nor was the behaviour of Captain Kimber to his ſailors more humane; out of the uſual number of men taken on the voyage, only ſix returned to England. Having thus fully ſtated the nature of the trade itſelf, and the conſequences that attended it, he adverted to the defence that had been offered by thoſe who had been concerned in it. And indeed it was a curious circumſtance that thoſe perſons attempted to ſhelter themſelves under the ſhield of Humanity. Waving, however, for a moment, the diſcuſſion of this argument, he begged the Houſe to recollect that he never had oppoſed the trade chiefly on the principle of cruelty. His firſt cauſe of oppoſition was that it was unjuſt. Religion taught him mercy, but religion taught him, firſt to obey the dictates of juſtice, whoever did not purſue this mode of conduct injured the cauſe which it might be his wiſh to ſupport.—On pretended principles of humanity Mahomet led his armies to the field to convert others to his faith. On the ſame principles was the inquiſition eſtabliſhed. The dictats of juſtice had been in thoſe inſtances forgotten; but was it in the preſent caſe? No—Juſtice called aloud upon the Houſe to aboliſh the trade—The trade? Ill applied, indeed, was the appellation. Not a trade were the Houſe deſired to put an end to, but to expreſs their abhorrence of rapine, devaſtation, deſolation and murder.

Another defence which had been ſet up was, that the domeſtic ſituation of the Africans was not adapted to the purpoſes of happineſs.—The aſſertion was falſe, fortunately he was in poſſeſſion of ſufficient evidence to prove that it was ſo. A Dutch Governor of one of the forts in Africa has repreſented the Negroes of Africa, of Congo, and other places, to be employed in cultivation of rice and corn, and in fiſhing.—That their villages were numerous, and their manner of living harmonious, peaceable and contented. Another author has repreſented other inhabitants of Africa as contaminated by their connexion with European Nations, by which they were employed in traverſing the country, ſeeking whom they might devour, that is, what helpleſs natives they could ſeize for the purpoſe of confining them to ſlavery. A third defence of the Slave Trade was that thoſe who were purchaſed would, if they were not purchaſed be made ſacrifices. On the exiſtence of this circumſtance a Captain Wilſon had been induced to enter into the trade but on minute inquiry it had been found that thoſe *data*, on which Capt. Wilſon proceeded had not the ſmalleſt analogy to ſacrifices, and that in fact no ſuch cuſtom had any exiſtence. Another argument on which the abolition had been oppoſed was, that if Great Britain relinquiſhed the trade, other nations would carry it on with additional benefit.—This argument had in a former debate received ſuch a complete anſwer from Mr. Fox, that he ſhould only obſerve, that he had every reaſon to believe that other nations would follow the example of Great-Britain.—There were perſons who were diſpoſed to allow that the trade was cruel and unjuſt, but at the ſame time they oppoſed the abolition of it, becauſe they maintained it to be inconſiſtent with the political intereſts of the country.—This was a kind of argument of which he begged leave to expreſs his utmoſt abhorrence.—For, applying it to private life, how would ſuch an excuſe be admitted from any one, that forſooth, he would forſake ſuch and ſuch improper purſuits, if ſuch a dereliction of them were not inconſiſtent with his intereſts?——Having thus, he flattered himſelf, ſufficiently ſhewn the neceſſity of an abolition, he contended that the preſent was the proper period. Now, while Great-Britain was enjoying ſuch happineſs her ſons ſhould recollect how ſmall a portion of what they enjoyed would alter their ſituation, and make it comfortable and happy.

In the progreſs of this diſcuſſion, it had afforded him infinite pleaſure that ſeveral who on other occaſions maintained different opinions, on this ſubject were unanimous. On other political diſquiſitions the loweſt atmoſphere was diſturbed by ſtorms, and agitated by convulſions. On this diſcuſſion, however, they ſoared into a pure region.

As ſome tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Pierces the clouds, and midway leaves the ſtorm,
Tho' round its baſe ſome billows rude may ſpread,
Eternal ſunſhine ſettles on its head.

Mr. Wilberforce now adverted to the ſettlement at Sierra Leone; on this circumſtance he begged leave to congratulate the country. They had planted, even on Africa, a ſprig of liberty, and even on that ſhore, poſſeſſion of one ſpot was obtained where ſlavery dared not intrude with baneful treat.—But it had been ſaid that the trade ſhould not be aboliſhed, becauſe the negroes having no feelings, did not know that they were wretched—Alas! would indeed this were the caſe!—But it was not.—They poſſeſſed feelings as exquiſite as the inhabitants of this country; nay, it might be ſaid, more exquiſite. It might be ſaid, that it was Great-Britain who betrayed a want of feeling in thus refuſing to do not only an act of humanity, but an act of juſtice. After declaring, that even if he ſhould be diſappointed in his preſent attempt, he would not recede from his endeavours to gain abolition of the ſlave trade ſhould he obtained; he concluded by declaring, that the motions he intended to make varied in a ſmall degree from the motions he had made laſt year. This mode of conduct he was induced to adopt in order to meet the wiſhes of thoſe who conceive that ſome time ought to be allowed before a total abolition ought to take place. At the ſame time he thought it neceſſary to declare, that his own opinion, with reſpect to an immediate abolition, was not in the ſmalleſt degree changed. The motions he ſhould make were,

1ſt. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the ſlave trade carried on by this country ought to be aboliſhed.—And the

2d was, That the Chairman ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to procure an abolition of it.

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THERE is a peculiar phraſe which the generality of people uſe, as a deſcription of what would eſtabliſh their happineſs, that is, to have the neceſſaries of life. If we examine this expreſſion, of the neceſſaries of life, how plain it ſeems, yet how undetermined is its meaning, few annexing the ſame ideas to the ſound of the words. The antient philoſophers reſtrained this phraſe within a narrow compaſs, and meant only by it to have courſe victuals and a plain garb. What was ſufficient to ſupport life, they thought was alone neceſſary to it. Diogenes particularly comprized all his neceſſaries in a ſcrip to hold his meat, and a bowl to drink out of; yet even here he found a ſuperfluity; for ſeeing a boy one day on a river ſide ſucking up water out of the hollow of his hand, he with great indignation threw away his bowl as an unneceſſary burthen. Nature requires but a few neceſſaries; it would be prudent therefore not to raiſe imaginary wants. If we view the follies of thoſe more affluent than ourſelves, we ſhould make their eſtates moderate our ambitious deſires; which inſtead of being neceſſary to contentment are too often attended with diſquietude. We ſhould change the proſpect and then we ſhould immediately behold thouſands of unhappy fellow creatures, among whom the neceſſaries of life are truly wanting. The moderation of our deſires can alone give an idea of what is neceſſary or ſuperfluous; and he is more rich whoſe wiſhes are bounded by his fortune, than he who poſſeſſing empires ſtill deſires ſomewhat more;

For that ſame ſomething unpoſſeſs'd,
Corrodes and leavens all the reſt.

Of all wiſhes as to fortune, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," ſeems the beſt calculated for true happineſs.

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PREPARATIONS are making for celebrating the firſt anniverſary of the happy revolution, on the 3d of May next, with the greateſt ſolemnity; and there will not only be a camp formed at the time near Warſaw, of 9000 men, under Prince Louis, of Wirtemburg, or Prince Poniatowſky, the King's Nephew, but an event, as extraordinary, as it will be remarkable, will, it is reported, take place on that day. What this is we do not preſume to predict.

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May 3. Orders have been actually ſent from Paris for a body of troops to march to Dunkirk immediately and to be reinforced by about 4000 men in garriſon there. The ſituation of Dunkirk is ſo near, as to be not more than ſix hours quick march to Oſtend, which is very weakly garriſoned, and could not reſiſt any regular attack from a large body of force. The orders given have been ſo peremptory to make the greateſt diſpatch, that we may expect to hear every day of the French troops being before that place. The policy of this attack is evident, and could not be better conceived. The French, by taking Oſtend, will deſtroy the neſt of privateers which are fitting out there with the greateſt alacrity, and muſt injure French trade very materially.

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Relative ſituation of the Belligerent Powers.

GOOD citizens, who make up a reſpectable majority of the nation, appear at this time to entertain no fears from the impending invaſion of the armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia. What ſtrengthens them in their opinion, is, that the greater the number of our officers that deſert, the more our public reſources encreaſe, and money becomes more plenty.

But many heads of families, many young, timorous, yet, patriotic women, look upon the emigrants, even without foreign aid, ſpurred on by ambition, ready to fall upon France, and already before Paris. Upon the beſt calculation, our timid merchants ſuppoſe them to amount to thirty thouſand men.

I have thought it might be uſeful to place before them, a comparative account of the armies of interior and exterior France, founded on information received from the frontiers and Coblenz.

Knights of the Holy Ghoſt.

Interior France. None.
Exterior France. Forty.

Field Officers.

Interior France. One hundred and fifty.
Exterior France. Five hundred and fifty nine.

Infantry.

Interior France. Four hundred battalions, upon the war eſtabliſhment.

Exterior France. One battalion and a half on the peace eſtabliſhment.

Cavalry.

Interior France. Two hundred and twenty battalions.

Exterior France. The Life Guards, the company of Auvergne, and ſix hundred naval officers on horſeback.

Artillery.

Interior France. Ten thouſand men, two battering trains of Artillery, three field equipages, eight thouſand horſe.

Exterior France. Two pieces of three inch bore, bought of the Counteſs of Bickenburgh. Moreover, the artillery of His Highneſs My Lord Cardinal of Rohan, conſiſting of three pieces of three and a half inches bore. No horſe. The whole artillery is conveyed and managed by Nobleмen.

Proviſions.

Internal France. 500,000 bags of grain, enough to ſerve 250,000 men for one year. Forage for 60,000 horſe for ſix months; and 9,000 horſes for the tranſportation of proviſions.

Exterior France. Daily bread.

Camp Equipage.

Interior France. Tents, &c. for 250,000 men.
Exterior France, The canopy of Heaven.

Finances.

Interior France. 2,300,000,000 in national domains, and 10,000,000 in ſpecie in the public treaſury.

External France. The credit of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; preſent from the Swediſh Diet; contingent of the King of Sardinia; pious legacy of Leopold; alms of the King of Spain; ſavings of the Cardinal of Rohan.

From this ſtatement, until the armies are in ſight of each other, we may do buſineſs, and ſleep in perfect ſecurity in Paris.

LATE
European Intelligence,

Brought by the Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, and the Ship Olive-Branch, Captain Caulder, from London, arrived at Boston:

COBLENTZ, April 17.

IT is said, that yesterday a messenger arrived from M. Dumouriez, the French Minister, with despatches to our Elector, requiring him to give an immediate and categorical answer to the question "Whether the Elector acknowledges the present Constitution of France as the true and only Constitution of France or not?" This question is said with a threat, that if the Elector does not acknowledge the present Constitution of France, that nation will oblige him to do it. The same message was sent to Mentz, and in consequence, couriers have been sent to two great Powers.

April 20. The Count d'Artois is preparing his camp equipage, and the Prince de Conde will very shortly make his appearance at the head of 30,000 of his countrymen.

The *Pairs au Royaume* and the Parliamentarians have their rendezvous at Coblentz, where the Princes have ordered a convocation of the *Pairs*, whose intention is to put the King under *Curatelle* (as incapable of managing the affairs of the kingdom) and appoint Monsieur, Regent of the Kingdom, and Count d'Artois Generalissimo of the forces.

Paris, April 25. The most productive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take possession of the defiles of Perentui, conformably with the treaty between France and the Bishop of Balle. The centre army, reinforced with a detachment from that of the north, is to advance towards Luxemburgh. M. de Rochambeau is to march towards Mons—Van der Merth has accepted a post in the French army, he acts as *Marshal de Camp*.

May 10. M. De Grave, Minister at War, has resigned. He is to be succeeded by M. Servan, Colonel of the 104th regiment.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 23.

M. Bazet moved "That the decree by which the Members of the August Diet have agreed to sacrifice one third of their wages for three months towards the expences of the war, be repealed." This motion was productive of a tumultuous scene which lasted several hours, and to the astonishment of all men who have some regard for consistency, the decree was repealed accordingly.

Evening Sitting.

M. Colou moved that the subscription be opened for the contributions of the Legislators towards the expences of the war. He added that already 68 deputies have agreed to subscribe.

The heroes of the Bastile, with M. Dussaulx at their head, came to make an offer to fly to the frontiers to the conquest of the enemies of the Constitution.——They requested to bear on their colours an inverted tower, in allusion to their success in demolishing the Bastile. It was thought prudent to refuse this favour.

Sunday, May 6.

A person offered a discovery of an air balloon, that would carry two hundred men, furnished with forty-eight pounders. The inventer was referred to the Committee of Arts.

Monday, May 7.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs read extracts from several despatches from the French Ministers at Foreign Courts to the following effect:

London, April 28.—The care of the Minister to keep up the price of the funds, and the general disposition of the nation, assures us of the neutrality of England.

Wertemberg.—The Duke has refused to furnish 8000 troops, which the Court of Vienna applied for, with a promise to protect his States from invasion.

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On the same day a similar attempt was made to capture Tournay, by a body of French troops, commanded by General Dillon, which also failed—The French suffering a loss of near 400 men, their baggage, tents &c.—When the retreating army reached Lisle, suspecting their Commander of treachery, the soldiery most inhumanly cut him to pieces with their sabres, without the form of a trial. Mr. de Biron is also suspected of treachery.

After the soldiers and mob had murdered General Dillon, at Lisle, and threw his body into a bonfire, they made a ring, and imitating the savages of America, danced round the flame, singing aloud, that such was the proper reward of traitors. Such are the first public acts of the soldiery of France under the new Constitution.

The brother of the unfortunate Dillon has petitioned the Assembly, who are determined to employ the most effectual means for the discovery and punishment of the assassins.

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The Monf. Dillon, who was so cruelly assassinated by the populace at Lisle, is not the handsome *beau* Dillon, as was reported, but his cousin Count Theobald Dillon.

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On Sunday morning departed this life very suddenly Mrs. Gray, a black woman, wife of Mr. William Gray, a black man—and on Monday her remains preceded by the Right Rev. Bishop White, and the Rev. Dr. Blackwell were deposited in the silent grave in Potter's Field, being attended thither by a numerous concourse of people of her own color, and a very respectable procession of white citizens.

This pleasing instance of total indifference to complexion, tho' on a melancholy occasion, must prove a grateful piece of intelligence to those inhabitants of the United States, who to their own credit have for years past espoused the cause of the African race, notwithstanding all persecution to which they have been exposed from the less humane—A happy presage of the time, fast approaching, when the important declaration in holy writ will be fully verified, that "God hath made of one blood, all the nations of the earth."

Mrs. Gray was an amiable and in every respect a good woman—her neighbours held her in high esteem—and all who knew her sincerely lament her loss.

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Monday last the corner stone of a structure, intended as an Academy, was laid at Newark, with much ceremony, amid the acclamations of a large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The building, it is said, will, when finished, for convenience and elegance, vie with any building of the like nature in America.

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By accounts from various parts of this State, English grain was never in higher perfection, at this season—A head of Rye in this town is seven feet high on an average.

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No country under Heaven pays more attention to education than the people of Connecticut; there is not a village or hamlet, however small, but in it you will find a school house and a teacher. Nor is there any country which affords motives equally cogent for the acquisition of learning. Here the people (with some few exceptions) enjoy an equal distribution of property, destitute of titulary dignity and devoid of ancestral pride, they start fair for the temple of fame; and the son of the humble peasant may one day find himself in the seat of the chief magistrate of a sovereign state.

Judge Powel of Canada, is now prisoner at Quebec on a charge of high treason: letters, it is said, having been detected, written in his name and hand, giving information to his friends in the United States, how Detroit may be easily carried.

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LATE
European Intelligence,

Brought by the Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, and the Ship Olive-Branch, Captain Caulder, from London, arrived at Boston:

COBLENTZ, April 17.

IT is said, that yesterday a messenger arrived from M. Dumourier, the French Minister, with despatches to our Elector, requiring him to give an immediate and categorical answer to the question "Whether the Elector acknowledges the present Constitution as the true and only Constitution of France or not?" This question is asked with a threat, that if the Elector does not acknowledge the present Constitution of France, that nation will oblige him to do it. The same message was sent to Mentz, and in consequence, couriers have been sent to two great Powers.

April 20. The Count d'Artois is preparing his camp equipage, and the Prince de Conde will very shortly make his appearance at the head of 30,000 of his countrymen.

The *Pairs au Royaume* and the Parliamentarians have their rendezvous at Coblentz, where the Princes have ordered a convocation of the *Pairs*, whose intention is to put the King under *Curatelle* (as incapable of managing the affairs of the kingdom) and appoint Monsieur, Regent of the Kingdom, and Count d'Artois Generalissimo of the forces.

Paris, April 25. The most productive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take possession of the defiles of Porentui, conformably with the treaty between France and the Bishop of Balle. The centre army, reinforced with a detachment from that of the north, is to advance towards Luxemburgh. M. de Rochambeau is to march towards Mons—Van der Mersh has accepted a post in the French army, he acts as *Marshal de Camp*.

May 10. M. De Grave, Minister at War, has resigned. He is to be succeeded by M. Servan, Colonel of the 104th regiment.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMELY.

Monday, April 23.

M. Bazier moved "That the decree by which the Members of the August Diet have agreed to sacrifice one third of their wages for three months towards the expenses of the war, be repealed." This motion was productive of a tumultuous scene which lasted several hours, and to the astonishment of all men who have some regard for consistency, the decree was repealed accordingly.

Evening Sitting.

M. Colou moved that the subscription be opened for the contributions of the Legislators towards the expenses of the war. He added that already 68 deputies have agreed to subscribe.

The heroes of the Bastile, with M. Dussaulx at their head, came to make an offer to fly to the frontiers to the conquest of the enemies of the Constitution.——They requested to bear on their colours an inverted tower, in allusion to their process in demolishing the Bastile. It was thought prudent to refuse this favour.

Sunday, May 6.

A person offered a discovery of an air balloon, that would carry two hundred men, furnished with forty-eight pounders. The inventer was referred to the Committee of Arts.

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The Minister for Foreign Affairs read extracts from several despatches from the French Ministers at Foreign Courts to the following effect:

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BOSTON, July 7.

Assassinations have not stopped in Sweden.—an English paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of the report of the assassination of the Duke of Sudermania—Regent of Sweden.

A gentleman immediately from Europe, assures us that the actions fought by the Austrians and French in Flanders were no farther prejudical to the latter, than as they gave occasion for the cruel massacre of Gen. Dillon, and two or three other officers.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Rogers, Supercargo of the Ship Rising Sun, bound from this Port to Bombay and Canton, dated March 2, Lat. 2 N. Long. 24 W.

"An Opportunity presenting, I with Pleasure embrace it, to inform you of our being thus far on our Way to Bombay.—After we had left Warwick Neck, on Sunday Morning the 15th of January, we were favoured with a continued Succession of fair Winds, without tacking or wearing Ship in four Weeks.—On the 9th of February we made St Antonio, the Northwesternmost of the Cape de Verd Islands. We now flatter ourselves with having approached the South east Trades. The Ship proves very tight, and is furnished with a very good Crew, who are all in perfect Health."

The Ship Hamilton, Capt. Redman, and the Brig Samuel, Capt. Andrews, of this Port, are arrived at Copenhagen.—Capt. Peirce, of New-York, and Capt. Wood, of Newport, are arrived at the same Place.

NEWPORT, July 9.

Wednesday, the 4th Instant, being the Anniversary of our National Independence, the Morning was ushered in by Discharging a Federal Salute of Fifteen Guns—The Brethren of the CINCINNATI convened at the State House, at 10 o'Clock, for the Transaction of the Business of their Society, and re elected the following Gentlemen then Officers for the ensuing Year—

ISAAC SENTER, President,
JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice President,
ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary,
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treasurer.

Delegates to the General Meeting to be holden in May, 1793.

Messrs. JEREMIAH OLNEY, ISAAC SENTER, ROBERT ROGERS, ARCHIBALD CRARY.

Standing Committee.

Messrs. *Jeremiah Olney, John S. Dexter, Ephraim Bowen, Thomas Smart, John Holden, Robert Rogers, William Allen, Rev. Enos Hitchcock.*

At Twelve o'Clock a Federal Salute was fired, and after an harmonious Conclusion of the Business, the Society repaired to Mr. John Lawton's, and being joined by the Rev. Clergy, partook of an elegant Dinner, and the following Toasts were drank under a Discharge of Cannon.

1. The bravest of Generals and the worthiest of Presidents.
2. The United States.
3. The Members of our National Legislature, may they inherit Roman Wisdom and Spartan Virtue.
4. The Legislature and State of Rhode Island.
5. The Memory of Cincinnatus.
6. The Memory of those who have fallen in Defence of the Rights of Mankind.
7. The Memory of our deceased Brethren of the Order.
8. A general Diffusion of useful Knowledge.
9. May Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures be united by the Cordial Knot.
10. Liberality to the Clergy, Generosity and Candor to the Laity.
11. May the Wisdom of Laws and the Examples of Rulers unite in support of virtuous Principles.
12. May Despots ever remember the Fate of their Predecessors.
13. Liberty and Peace throughout the World.
14. The virtuous Fair.
15. The ever memorable 4th of July.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 16th June, says,—"Thursday last arrived here, Maj. General ANTHONY WAYNE, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. On his entering the Town he was saluted by a Discharge of Artillery from Fort Fayette.

"We are informed that Detachments of Troops, to the Amount of 300 are on their March for this Place.

"We also hear that General Wilkinson has lately established a Post, and built a Fort between Forts Hamilton and Jefferson. The Fort is called St. Clair and has a strong Garrison, with several Months Provisions in it."

The Governor of the State of Georgia has issued his Proclamation requiring the Citizens of that State, resident in the lower District, to elect, on the 9th of July, one Representative in the Congress of the United States, in the Room of Anthony Wayne.

Major Burbeck, Commander of the Troops at St. Mary's has arrived at Charleston on his way to Philadelphia.

The Master, Mate, Supercargo and four Seamen of the Schooner Dolphin, of Boston, have been committed to the Gaol of Savannah, Georgia, for kidnapping Negroes at Martinico and selling them at Savannah.

MARRIED]—At Tiverton, Mr. ISAAC MANCHESTER, of Little-Compton, to Miss PRESCILLA TABER, eldest Daughter of Lemuel Taber, Esq.

DIED]—Lately in London, the Right Hon. JOHN EARL OF SANDWICH, the oldest General in the British Army.

—At Portsmouth, on Tuesday Se'nnight, in the 34th Year of her Age, much regreted by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance, Mrs. PHEBE OLOCUM, Wife of Mr. John Slocum, jun. She sustained an amiable Character, and has left a disconsolate Husband and Six Children—to them her Loss is truly affecting, for it is irreparable.

—Mr. ISAAC ANTHONY, in the 64th Year of his Age, a respectable Inhabitant of that Town.

—In this Town, on Friday Night last, in the 80th Year of his Age, SAMUEL VERNON, fen. Esq; formerly an eminent Merchant of this Place.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ADMONITORY.

WHEN the "Prince of Peace," the great and good Author of Christianity, was questioned about the principles of Religion, he declares it to be founded on *Love* itself: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another." When asked whether a man was obliged to forgive his brother more than *seven* times? "I tell you," says our Lord, with emphatic vehemence, "more than seventy times seven." When his disciples, heated with a little of that spirit which has blazened out so furiously since in their unworthy successors, wanted to call down fire from Heaven upon the inhospitable and heretic Samaritans, our Lord most fitted their kindled zeal with this reproof, "ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; for the son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." The examples of unlimited love and forbearance which, in the sacred writings, are given of our beneficent Redeemer, should ever influence us in our demeanour to one another.

Ever reflecting with gratitude on that love which was stronger than death, and which from impending ruin snatched the devoted sons of men, and by compleatly answering every demand of the violated law against us, restored the harmony of the universe, and entered the salvation of the whole human race. Impressed with a full belief of this great consoling truth, a deviation from rectitude, from love, from universal charity, is impossible: It will inspire us with a compassionate and tender spirit to commiserate and relieve those who in the days of their misfortunes are forgotten by the world, this with every act of philanthropy we shall then consider as an indispensible duty, and the heart of sensibility will feel an ample compensation by the secret endearment which nature has annexed to all our sympathetic sorrows.

☞ *THE Public are hereby informed that a Post is established from Newport direct to Boston, through Bristol, Warren, Dighton and Taunton—The Mail to leave Newport every Tuesday Morning, at Six o'Clock—to be at Boston on Wednesday at One o'Clock in the Afternoon—To leave Boston every Thursday at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon—and to arrive at Newport every Friday at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon—Every Command from the commercial Character will be attended to (by the Post Riders) with Fidelity and Despatch.*

A Post is likewise to leave Newport every Friday Morning to Providence, and return the next Day through East Greenwich.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport July 8.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Fame, Brown,	Virginia
Sloop Peggy, Marshall,	New York
—— Sally, Jones,	Providence
Brig Sally, Taggart,	Cape Francois
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Greenwich, West,	Machias
—— Lydia, Bailey,	Ditto
—— Rolando, Spencer,	Ditto
—— Hannah, Allen,	Pasquatank
—— Peggy, Brown,	New York
—— Apollo, Osborne,	Ditto
—— Mary, Gibbs,	Kienton

CARVING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Business, in a Store on Mr. Sabin's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Messrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himself he shall give Satisfaction to those who shall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Business done with Punctuality and Despatch, and the least Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant, EZRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester—The Laws of the United States—also those of the last Session of Congress—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Customers and others, that he has opened an Assortment of GLASS WARE, such as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine Glasses, Half-Pint, Gill and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glasses, and small Size Jelly Glasses.

Newport, June 29, 1792.

TO BE RENTED, if wanted, immediately, upon reasonable Terms, the pleasant situated HOUSE, upon the *Hill*, belonging to the Church, lately occupied by Dr. John Baker.—Any Person who wishes to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

B. BRENTON.

Newport, July 2, 1792.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tammies,
Low pric'd Ditto,	Taborets,
Baizes,	Calimancoes,
Irish Linens,	Silk Crape,
Ruffia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and Chintzes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Manchester Goods
Shalloons,	Fine Threads,
Black Everlasting,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ PRIZES WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

BOSTON, July 7.

Aſſaſſinations have not ſtopped in Sweden—an Engliſh paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of the report of the aſſaſſination of the Duke of Sudermania—Regent of Sweden.

A gentleman immediately from Europe, aſſures us that the actions fought by the Auſtrians and French in Flanders were no farther prejudical to the latter, than as they gave occaſion for the cruel maſſacre of Gen. Dillon, and two or three other officers.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Rogers, Supercargo of the Ship Riſing Sun, bound from this Port to Bombay and Canton, dated March 2, Lat. 2 N. Long. 24 W.

"An Opportunity preſenting, I with Pleaſure embrace it, to inform you of our being thus far on our Way to Bombay.—After we had left Warwick Neck, on Sunday Morning the 15th of January, we were favoured with a continued Succeſſion of fair Winds, without tacking or wearing Ship in four Weeks.—On the 9th of February we made St. Antonio, the Northweſternmoſt of the Cape-de Verd Iſlands. We now flatter ourſelves with having approached the South eaſt Trades. The Ship proves very tight, and is furniſhed with a very good Crew, who are all in perfect Health."

The Ship Hamilton, Capt. Rodman, and the Brig Samuel, Capt. Andrews, of this Port, are arrived at Copenhagen.—Capt. Peirce, of New-York, and Capt. Wood, of Newport, are arrived at the ſame Place.

NEWPORT, July 9.

Wedneſday, the 4th Inſtant, being the Anniverſary of our National Independence, the Morning was uſhered in by Diſcharging a Federal Salute of Fifteen Guns—The Brethren of the CINCINNATI convened at the State Houſe, at 10 o'Clock, for the Tranſaction of the Buſineſs of their Society, and re elected the following Gentlemen their Officers for the enſuing Year—

ISAAC SENTER, Preſident,
JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice-Preſident,
ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary,
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treaſurer.

Delegates to the General Meeting to be holden in May, 1793.

Meſſrs. JEREMIAH OLNEY, ISAAC SENTER, ROBERT ROGERS, ARCHIBALD CRARY.

Standing Committee.

Meſſrs. *Jeremiah Olney, John S. Dexter, Ephraim Bowen, Thomas Smart, John Holden, Robert Rogers, William Allen, Rev. Enos Hitchcock.*

At Twelve o'Clock a Federal Salute was fired, and after an harmonious Concluſion of the Buſineſs, the Society repaired to Mr. John Lawton's, and being joined by the Rev. Clergy, partook of an elegant Dinner, and the following Toaſts were drank under a Diſcharge of Cannon.

1. The braveſt of Generals and the worthieſt of Preſidents.
2. The United States.
3. The Members of our National Legiſlature, may they inherit Roman Wiſdom and Spartan Virtue.
4. The Legiſlature and State of Rhode Iſland.
5. The Memory of Cincinnatus.
6. The Memory of thoſe who have fallen in Defence of the Rights of Mankind.
7. The Memory of our deceaſed Brethren of the Order.
8. A general Diffuſion of uſeful Knowledge.
9. May Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures be united by the Gordian Knot.
10. Liberality to the Clergy, Generoſity and Candor to the Laity.
11. May the Wiſdom of Laws and the Examples of Rulers unite in ſupport of virtuous Principles.
12. May Deſpots ever remember the Fate of their Predeceſſors.
13. Liberty and Peace throughout the World,
14. The virtuous Fair.
15. The ever memorable 4th of July.

The Pittſburgh Gazette of the 16th June, ſays,—"Thurſday laſt arrived here, Maj. General ANTHONY WAYNE, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. On his entering the Town he was ſaluted by a Diſcharge of Artillery from Fort Fayette.

"We are informed that Detachments of Troops, to the Amount of 300 are on their March for this Place.

"We alſo hear that General Wilkinſon has lately eſtabliſhed a Poſt, and built a Fort between Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon. The Fort is called St. Clair and has a ſtrong Garriſon, with ſeveral Months Proviſions in it."

The Governor of the State of Georgia has iſſued his Proclamation requiring the Citizens of that State, reſident in the lower Diſtrict, to elect, on the 9th of July, one Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of Anthony Wayne.

Major Burbeck, Commander of the Troops at St. Mary's has arrived at Charleſton on his way to Philadelphia.

The Maſter, Mate, Supercargo and four Seamen of the Schooner Dolphin, of Boſton, have been committed to the Gaol of Savannah, Georgia, for kidnapping Negroes at Martinico and ſelling them at Savannah.

MARRIED]—At Tiverton, Mr. ISAAC MANCHESTER, of Little-Compton, to Miſs PRESCILLA TABER, eldeſt Daughter of Lemuel Taber, Eſq.

DIED]—Lately in London, the Right Hon. JOHN EARL OF SANDWICH, the oldeſt General in the Britiſh Army.

—At Portſmouth, on Tueſday Se'nnight, in the 34th Year of her Age, much regreted by all who had the Pleaſure of her Acquaintance, Mrs. PHEBE SLOCUM, Wife of Mr. John Slocum, jun. She ſuſtained an amiable Character, and has left a diſconſolate Huſband and Six Children—to them her Loſs is truly affecting, for it is irreparable.

—Mr. ISAAC ANTHONY, in the 64th Year of his Age, a reſpectable Inhabitant of that Town.

—In this Town, on Friday Night laſt, in the 80th Year of his Age, SAMUEL VERNON, ſen. Eſq; formerly an eminent Merchant of this Place.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ADMONITORY.

WHEN the "Prince of Peace," the great and good Author of Chriſtianity, was queſtioned about the principles of Religion, he declares it to be founded on *Love* itſelf: "By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples if ye have love one to another." When aſked whether a man was obliged to forgive his brother more than *ſeven* times? "I tell you," ſays our Lord, with emphatic vehemence, "more than ſeventy times ſeven." When his diſciples, heated with a little of that ſpirit which has blazoned out ſo furiouſly ſince in their unworthy ſucceſſors, wanted to call down fire from Heaven upon the unhoſpitable and heretic Samaritans, our Lord mortified their blind zeal with this reproof, "ye know not what manner of ſpirit ye are of; for the ſon of man is not come to deſtroy men's lives, but to ſave them." The examples of unlimited love and forbearance which, in the ſacred writings, are given of our beneficent Redeemer, ſhould ever influence us in our deportment to one another:

Ever reflecting with gratitude on that love which was ſtronger than death, and which from impending ruin ſnatched the devoted ſons of men, and by compleatly anſwering every demand of the violated law againſt us, reſtored the harmony of the univerſe, and enſured the ſalvation of the whole human race. Impreſſed with a full belief of this great conſoleing truth, a deviation from rectitude, from love, from univerſal charity, is impoſſible: It will inſpire us with a compaſſionate and tender ſpirit to commiſerate and relieve thoſe who in the days of their miſfortunes are forgotten by the world, this with every act of philanthropy we ſhall then conſider as an indiſpenſible duty, and the heart of ſenſibility will feel an ample compenſation by the ſecret endearment which nature has annexed to all our ſympathetic ſorrows.

☞ *THE Public are hereby informed that a Poſt is eſtabliſhed from Newport direct to Boſton, through Briſtol, Warren, Dighton and Taunton—The Mail to leave Newport every Tueſday Morning, at Six o'Clock—to be at Boſton on Wedneſday at One o'Clock in the Afternoon—To leave Boſton every Thurſday at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon—and to arrive at Newport every Friday at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.—Every Command from the commercial Character will be attended to (by the Poſt Riders) with Fidelity and Deſpatch.*

A Poſt is likewiſe to leave Newport every Friday Morning to Providence, and return the next Day through Eaſt Greenwich.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport July 8.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Fame, Brown,	Virginia
Sloop Peggy, Marſhall,	New-York
—— Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
Brig Sally, Taggart,	Cape Francois
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Greenwich, Weſt,	Machias
—— Lydia, Bailey,	Ditto
—— Roſanna, Spencer,	Ditto
—— Hannah, Allen,	Paſquatank
—— Peggy, Brown,	New-York
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Mary, Gibbs,	Edenton

CARVING.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Buſineſs, in a Store on Mr. Sabin's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Meſſrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himſelf he ſhall give Satisfaction to thoſe who ſhall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Buſineſs done with Punctuality and Deſpatch, and the leaſt Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant, EZRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Iſaiah Thomas, at Worceſter—The Laws of the United States—alſo thoſe of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has opened an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, ſuch as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, Half-Pint, Gill and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glaſſes, and ſmall Size Jelly Glaſſes.

Newport, June 29, 1792.

TO BE RENTED, if wanted, immediately, upon reaſonable Terms, the pleaſant ſituated HOUSE, upon the *Hill*, belonging to the Church, lately occupied by Dr. John Baker.—Any Perſon who wiſhes to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

B. BRENTON.

Newport, July 2, 1792.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe o Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tammies,
Low pric'd Ditto,	Taborets,
Baizes,	Calimancoes,
Iriſh Linens,	Silk Crape,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and Chintzes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Manchester Goods
Shalloons,	Fine Threads,
Black Everlaſting,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE

LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes,			26040
5400	Blanks,		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

A PRAYER.

By OTWAY.

GODS! life's your gift; then season 't with such fate,
That what ye meant a blessing prove no weight.
Let me to the remotest part be whirl'd,
Of this your plaything made in haste, the world;
But grant me quiet, liberty, and peace;
By day what's needful, and at night soft ease;
The friend I trust in, and the the I love;
Then fix me; and if e'er I wish remove,
Make me as great (that's wretched) as ye can;
Set me in power, the woful'st state of man;
To be by fools misled, to knaves a prey;
But make life what I ask, or take it away.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

A LADY who is a strong advocate for the *Rights of Women*, being lately engaged in dispute with a Gentleman, affirmed, that an army of women would be in every respect competent to take the field against an army of men, adding, "Suppose I was commander of 1,000 women, each of whom had a military education, and you of 10,000 men, how would you get an advantage that you might not have in an equal degree over an army of men?"—"Madam" replied he, "I would keep from a general engagement—I would make propositions of peace, and during the treaty the male and female officers and soldiers must frequently meet to settle the conditions, and at eight or nine months, when all of you ought to be in the field, you would be in the straw."

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE received, and for Sale at the Manufactory, a Consignment of GOODS, suitable for the season, by Way of Boston, from the Importations had in New-York and Boston, consisting of—

Calicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fustians, Lappel'd Vests, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Hose, Muslins, Thicksets, Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims together or us, at our respective Dwellings, within six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block-Island, a few Days since, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it.—Whoever claiming the same and proving their Property, may have said Anchor with paying what is customary in such Cases, by applying to Capt. Eb. Bayle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode Island.

June 19 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE House, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the East Side of New Shoreham, together with 25 Acres of good Land adjoining; where 3 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber living on the Premises.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New-Shoreham, June 20, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Company with three black Fellows, a few Days since, a White Boy, named DENNIS, about 21 Years of Age, slim built, had curl'd Hair and sharp Nose; had on grey colour'd Jacket, Breeches and Stockings, Tow-Cloth Shirt, and Calf-skin Shoes, and has a very large Scar on one of his Ancles. Whoever will take up and secure said Boy, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham, (Block-Island) June 21, 1792.

THE Subscriber, Administrator to the personal Estate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, hereby notifies all Person having any Demands against said Estate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to close his Administratorship by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Administrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Osnaburg,
Russia sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hurr and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 100 Barrels of Menhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firkin,
Three Hundred eight new Fish Barrels,
Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and a good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars. / 450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be considered generously given to the Society.

The Class will be drawn, *without any reserve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill* immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

*** *The Drawing of the last Class of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Consequence of some Tickets that were sent abroad, of which no advice is yet received.*

June 25, 1792.

CASH is given for all Kinds of Cotton and Linen RAGS, for the Paper Manufactory in this State, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office.

Newport June 18, 1792.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ship from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

Jacob Isaacks

HAS for Sale, several Houses and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be sold so cheap, as will bring the Purchasers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

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A PRAYER.

By OTWAY.

GODS! life's your gift; then season 't with such fate,
That what ye meant a blessing prove no weight.
Let me to the remotest part be whirl'd,
Of this your plaything made in haste, the world;
But grant me quiet, liberty, and peace;
By day what's needful, and at night soft ease;
The friend I trust in, and the she I love;
Then fix me; and if e'er I wish remove,
Make me as great (that's wretched) as ye can;
Set me in power, the wofull'st state of man;
To be by fools misled, to knaves a prey;
But make life what I ask, or take 't away.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

A LADY who is a strong advocate for the *Rights of Women*, being lately engaged in dispute with a Gentleman, asserted, that an army of women would be in every respect competent to take the field against an army of men, adding, "Suppose I was commander of 10,000 women, each of whom had a military education, and you of 10,000 men, how would you get an advantage that you might not have in an equal degree over an army of men?"—"Madam" replied he, "I would keep from a general engagement—I would make propositions of peace, and during the treaty the male and female officers and soldiers must frequently meet to settle the conditions, and at eight or nine months, when all of you ought to be in the field, you would be in the straw."

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE received, direct from the Manufactories, a Consignment of GOODS, which they will sell, by Wholesale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boston, consisting of—

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fustians, low pric'd Linens, Mens' Beaver and Castor Hats, Mittens, fashionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block-Island, a few Days since, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the same and proving their Property, may have said Anchor with paying what is customary in such Cases, by applying to Capt. Eli Bayle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode-Island.

June 19, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE House, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the East Side of New-Shoreham, together with 25 Acres of good Land adjoining; if let, 30 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber living on the Premises.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New-Shoreham, June 20, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Company with three black Fellows, a few Days since, a Mulatto Boy, named DENNIS, about 20 Years of Age, slim built, had curl'd Hair and sharp Nose; had on grey colour'd Jacket, Breeches and Stockings, a Tow-Cloth Shirt, and Calf-skin Shoes, and has a very large Scar on one of his Ancles. Whoever will take up and secure said Boy, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham, (Block-Island) June 21, 1792.

THE Subscriber, Administrator to the personal Estate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, hereby notifies all Person having any Demands against said Estate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to close his Administratorship by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Administrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 100 Barrels of Menhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars. 450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society

This Class will be drawn, *without any reserve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

*** *The Drawing of the last Class of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Consequence of some Tickets that were sent abroad, of which no Advice is yet received.*

June 25, 1792.

CASH is given for all Kinds of Cotton and Linen RAGS, for the Paper Manufactory in this State, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office.

Newport June 18, 1792.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

Jacob Isaacks

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